Nippon Times

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ATTLEE AND BEVIN LEAVE FOR POTSDAM MEETING

Labor's Policy Unchanged and Will Cooperate With 'Big 3', Says Foreign Head

Britain's new Prime Minister Clement Attlee left his official residence at No. 10 Downing Street on Saturday morning for Potsdam to resume the "Big Three" conference, it is disclosed in a London dispatch relayed to Lisbon. Attlee drove to the airfield near London where a plane was waiting for him.

It is understood that Attlee accompanied by new Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin took off from the Northolt airdrome for Potsdam.

Another report said that Foreign Secretary, Bevin immediately after the results of the poll were announced stated that the Labor's foreign policy in its main outlines will show no change and that the Labor, thus, like Churchill's Government will take its stand on the United Nations Charter and close corporation with the "Big Three".

Reuters added, however, that it would, of course, be an over-estimation to assume that the continuity in principle implies no change in detail. The foreign policy of the coalition government was inevitably the product of many compromises, it said. That of the Labor Government will have no need to compromise except where the Labor members disagree.

The Reuters commentary added that there are certain aspects of the foreign policy of Churchill's Government some of which are inheritance from the 1930's which have always called forth strong criticism from the body of the party. First among these is the tolerance of Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco's regime and the failure to give active support to many thousands of Spanish Republic refugees in exile.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK

Carrier or Large Cruiser Damaged By Japanese Off Puket Isle

Japanese Special Attack Air Units launched ramming actions against a fleet of the British warcraft off Puket Island, Malai, at 9 p.m. on July 26 and instantenously sank one heavy cruiser besides damaging one aircraft carrier or one large cruiser.

With one plane carrier and two cruisers as their mainstay, the British warships are still operating in the area off the island. Following the futile landing operation on the morning of July 25, a part of the enemy forces again attempted to carry out a landing at a point in the southern tip of Puket at 3 p.m. on July 26 but were completely outed by Japanese Units stationed there.

U.S. Scribes Going to Okinawa

An American newspaper mission, including Roy W. Howard, President of the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, and Joseph M. Patterson, President of the New York Daily News, was to have left Manila on July 28 for Okinawa, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei quoting a Manila report. The mission was said to have met General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, and other American leaders as well as the heads of the puppet Philippine Government in Manila.

Aussies Reducing Army

The Australian army will be reduced from the present six divisions to three and the air force from the present 53 units to 36, Australian Prime Minister Joseph B. Chiefley, told the Australian Lower House on Friday, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Melbourne report said. Chiefley said that the demobilization of 64,000 men had already been decided upon.

Grew To Work Under Nimitz

The American weekly periodical, New Week, reported that Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State, would be transferred to the post of a political adviser to Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, following the conclusion of the "Big Three" talk, a New York dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon reported July 27.

Beveridge Going to India

The Indian Government has announced that William Beveridge who is famous as the drafter of the "Social Insurance Policy" plan in Britain would be invited to India to draw up a social insurance policy in India, a New Delhi dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon reported on July 27.

275 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED

43 Damaged By AA Guns in Sporadic Raids Over Japan

Units of the Imperial Japanese Air Force attacked the enemy task forces operating in the neighboring waters of the Japanese mainland successively from dusk of July 25 to the next morning but little information regarding the battle results has been available.

In the meantime, Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces shot down 275 enemy carrier-borne planes and damaged 143 at every point between July 10 and 25 in counterattacking the ship-based aircraft which abortively raided various places in the Tohoku, Hokkaido, Kanto districts as well as the areas west of the Tokai district.

LEO BLUM ASSAILS PETAIN FOR BETRAYING COUNTRY

Ex-French Premier Declares Defendant Sentenced Him To Life Imprisonment

Leon Blum, 73-year-old Jew, who became the popular front Premier of France, stated in a voice throbbing with emotion during the fifth day of the trial of Marshal Philippe Petain on Friday afternoon that the 89-year-old Vichy Chief of State had "betrayed the people" and accused "Petain condemned me to life imprisonment and I had no chance of defending myself," according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Paris wire.

Charles Roux, Secretary General for Foreign Affairs in the cabinet of Paul Reynaud, also testified in the fifth day of the trial of Petain who is charged with plotting against the security of France.

Blum released only a few weeks ago from German detention said that in his opinon "Petain betrayed the Republic of France." Petain has received the mandate only to revise France's Republican institution, Blum said, but instead he destroyed them and replaced them with "despotic power." That Blum said was treason."

Narrating the story of the Government's flight from Paris in 1940 and eventual establishment at Vichy, Blum stated he had opposed abandoning Paris because "Paris not only was the capital of France; it was everything."

After the Government had fled to Bordeaux, Blum testified "military leaders felt that all resistance had become useless." They seemed to feel as though France had lost all her capacity and all means of resisting. Up to that time there was an overwhelming majority of the Government favoring resistance," he declared.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS

Premier Voulgaris Notifies Regent Damaskinos of Decision Reached

The Greek radio announced on Saturday night that Greek Premier Admiral Petros Voulgaris has handed in the resignation of his Government to Regent Archbishop Damaskinos, it is disclosed in an Athens report dated July 28 reaching Lisbon. The announcement added that Voulgaris took the step "wishing to make it easier for the Regent to take any initiative he might consider suitable."

The fall of the Greek Government comes five days after the resignation of John Sophianopoulos, Greek Foreign Minister. He declared that he wanted an all-party Government which would be in accordance with the general opinion in Allied countries he had visited. Sophianopoulos had attended the United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

On Wednesday the Athens police banned all public demonstrations until Sunday, an Athens report added.

Premier Voulgaris took over office from General Nicholas Plastiras on April 8. The Royalist and the Right Wing press acclaimed the Voulgaris Government, but the Left Wing representatives E.A.M. described it as a "Royalist maneuver aimed at the creation of a Royalist Fascist regime."

U.S. Battleship Damaged

The American battleship California was severely damaged in Philippine waters on January 9 by Japanese special attack plane and is undergoing complete repairs at the Bremerton navy yard, Washington, the United States Navy Department announced on July 26, a Lisbon report dated July 27 by Domei quoting a Washington dispatch said. By the Japanese attack, the report said that 45 were killed and 155 wounded, while three are still missing.

YENAN REGIME TO HOLD MEETING NOVEMBER 12

Reveals Names of Preparatory Body for General Parley Of People's Delegates

While the Chungking regime is still unable to decide on the date of convocation of the People's Political Council, which was first scheduled to be opened on November 12 but was cancelled because of the opposition raised by Yenan and third party influence, the Yenan regime ironically made public the convocation of a general meeting of the people's representatives of the emancipation zones on November 12 and in this connection the Hsin Hwa News Agency in Yenan on July 15 announced the names of more than 100 members of the Preparatory Committee for the general meeting, according to a Domei dispatch from Peking dated July 27.

The list of the names of the Preparatory Committee included Chou En-lai, Wu Yu-chang and Li Fuchun from the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Yang Shang-kun, Chief Secretary to the party's 18th Army Corps, and one high staff officer. From the border districts are selected such persons as Lin Tsu-han, chief of the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border districts, and nine others and Yang Hsiu-feng, head of the regime of the Shansi-Chanar-Hopei districts.

The list also included many persons in the Yenan literary circles as well as newspaper circles.

Seeks Yenan's Cooperation

The fourth People's Political Council of Chungking which was opened without the participation of any Yenan representative did not take a strong attitude toward Yenan but followed a compromising attitude to pacify the Yenan side. This development notwithstanding the fact that almost all participants were Chungking delegates is notable in the light of the strained Chungking-Yenan relations which are reported beyond any chance of settlement, according to a Domei report of July 26 from Shanghai.

Yenan not only did not participate in the People's Political Council but also decided to open at Yenan its own People's Congress on November 11, the day when the National Congress of Chungking is scheduled to be convened. Preparations for the coming People's Congress are now steadily being made by Yenan, but the attitude of the Chungking People's Political Council has been conciliatory.

The People's Political Council has dispatched a delegation to Yenan to urge its participation. At the recent 16th meeting of the People's Political Council the report of the Committee for Investigating Matters Concerning the People's Congress was adoped. In addition, the decision of the day for convening the National Congress was left to the Government, while the question of the qualification and legal status of the delegates to the Congress was decided to be discussed in consideration of the opinion of Yenan. In enforcing the constitution, the Government will listen to the opinion of all parties, it was also decided. Thus, it seems evident that Chungking decided to respect the view of Yenan which is not represented at the People's Political Council.

The People's Political Council also stressed the adoption of positive measures for compromising with Yenan, recognizing Yenan as an important body for the unification of China, and also followed the Yenan's view of demanding the freedom of speech and association, and the recognition of all political parties as lawfully organized bodies. At the session of the People's Political Council held on July 20, the reelection of the Standing Committee was held, and Tung Pi-wu, Yenan member of the Committee, was reelected.

The compromising atmosphere of the People's Political Council shows Chungking's intention of compromising with Yenan at its own concession. The decision to leave the date of opening the Sixth Congress to the Government was evidently made in the recognition of a possible necessity of postponing its convocation for inviting Yenan delegates.

This compromising attitude of the Council represents the new racial wish of the Chinese people for national unification, becoming tired of internal conflicts, and at the same time shows the difficulty of the Chungking regime as regard national unification.

Morishima Reaches Moscow

Goro Morishima, Japanese Minister to the Soviet Union stationed in Moscow, returned to his post on July 25, said a Domei dispatch from Moscow.

General Jiro Minami, Seiji Kai Head, Speaks On Enemy's Joint Declaration on Japan

Commenting on the Potsdam joint declaration on Japan, General Jiro Minami, President of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, declared that it was an attempt by the enemy to suppress war-weariness in his camp and stressed that the only thing for the Japanese to do was to drive straight ahead in the direction they have been advancing.

"It is clear," said General Minami, "that a complex scheme of intrigue, so characteristic of the enemy, lies behind this declaration. What is most clear is that the enemy is trying to suppress war-weariness in his camp and also to foster a desire for peace in Japan. Economically and socially, the enemy now finds it difficult to continue the war any longer. The fact that there are troops returning in triumph and troops leaving for hell at the same time is a source of a severe headache for the enemy leaders.

"In order to revive the morale of these troops, it would be most effective to tell them that peace had been sought with Japan, but that Japan would not listen and would fight to the end, and that thus the war had to go on. In respect to Japan, the enemy leaders believed that the indiscriminate raids on the country had created an atmosphere for peace and their aim was to shake Japanese morale.

"The enemy knows well that the Japanese are not a people to surrender even should their homeland be overrun. He knows that victory over Japan through armed force is impossible, and that, even if it were possible, it would require the sacrifice of millions in lives and in materials and the pouring out of much national power. But the war-weariness of his peoples will not permit that. In other words, the enemy leaders admit to themselves their weakness in having to make such a declaration.

"It is probable that this is a prelude to a more intense bombardment by steel, paper and voice bombs. But there can not be even one Japanese who will listen. The peace conditions actually mean unconditional surrender. They also make clear the enemy's desire for the control of the world. Japan would of course willingly make peace if East Asia were to be liberated from colonial exploitation by the enemy countries assurances made that Japan and the peoples of the world would be able to exist in justice and equality, but the enemy's conditions are in diametric opposition to these just aims. The only thing we should do is to drive straight ahead without looking aside, holding to the Imperial Rescript declaring war."

SOVIETS HAIL TRIUMPH OF BRITISH LABORITES

Moscow Reports Claim Improvement in Anglo-Russian Ties Can Be Expected

Moscow reports claim that an improvement in Anglo-Russian relations can be expected to follow the British Labor victory, according to a Stockholm report dated July 27.

They point out that the present policy of collaborating with the former German industralists in the Ruhr, similar to the United States policy of establishing a reactionary administration in Bavaria, may be altered to give the German Democratic Party and trade unions encouragement instead of the former supporters of the Nazis.

Moreover, the situation in Greece and Spain may be expected to improve.

According to the Exchnage Telegraph correspondent, the Russians feel that although Churchill was a magnificent war leader, he failed to understand the European nations which emerged battered from the life and death struggle.

Robert Magidoff of the American National Broadcasting Corporation, speaking from Moscow, said that the press has not yet commented on the victory of the Labor Party in Britain, but the feeling of joy and rejoicing of the Russians is unmistakable.

"I can remember only one occasion in the last few years when an event which had taken place outside the borders of the Soviet Union was received with similar satisfaction," he declared. "That occasion was last year's reelection of the late President Roosevelt.

"It isn't that the Russians dislike Churchill. The Russians have the greatest respect for him as a war leader, who stood shoulder to shoulder with Roosevelt and Premier Stalin, leading the United Nations to victory. But courage and strength in battle is one thing and world politics is quite another, and here is where the Russians and the Conservatives led by Churchill never saw eye to eye, although compromises were sometimes managed—with the friendly efforts of the late Roosevelt and now President Truman," he added.

Continuing, Magidoff said that "the Polish question can serve as the best illustration. Other differences were perhaps less irritating but more important. Allied policies toward defeated Germany, for example, or events in Greece.

"A long-standing and high official Russian put it all is a nutshell when he told me 'A new wind will now blow all over the world'."

Laski May Replace Halifax

According to a London report of July 27 received in Lisbon, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, may likely be replaced by Professor Harold Laski, chairman of the Labor Party.

Soviet Envoy Quits

The resignation of Madam Alexandra Kollontay, Soviet Ambassador to Sweden, due to illness was announced by the Soviet Government, said a delayed Domei report dated July 25 sent from Moscow.

U.S. SOLONS ARE SHOCKED BY CHURCHILL'S DEFEAT

CIO and AFL, However, Welcome Victory of Labor Party In British Election

The defeat of the Churchill Government in the British general election has greatly shocked American political circles, which are watching with great concern and disappointment changes that may be brought about in British policies after the formation of a Labor Party government. The repercussions of the U.S. Congressional quarters are as follows, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated July 26 reported:

Senator Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, declared:

"The appearance of a Labor Party Cabinet will introduce a considerable uncertainty to international relations. The result of the British general election should not be allowed to affect the prosecution of the war."

Senator Harold Burton, Republican of Ohio, said:

"The result of the British general election has shown an interesting trend. But I fear that the change in the British Cabinet may weaken the cooperation between the United States and Britain in their efforts for prosecuting the war against Japan and in postwar reconstruction."

Senator Lister Hill, Democrat of Alabama:

"The result of the British election indicates that the United States must exert its utmost efforts for wiping out the menace of unemployment in the period of time when the war industries are changed into peace industries."

John E. Rankin, Democrat of Missouri, a member of the House of Representatives:

"The defeat of the Churchill Government shows a communistic trend of Britain. I am greatly disappointed at the result of the British general election."

Labor circles in the United States welcomed the victory of the British Labor Party. The leaders of the CIO as well as William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor extolled the victory of the British labor movement.

BANDITS INFEST SZECHUAN

Hordes of Starving Populace Attack Farmers, Seize Food

Large bandit hordes, formed by the starving populace, are wreaking havoc in famine-struck Szechuan Province, a Yenan report relayed by Domei from Shanghai on July 29 reveals.

The report discloses that in June the number of bandits reached 65,000 and that in July bandit hordes of between 5,000 and 10,000 appeared in the western and southern parts of the province.

In the southern part of the province, hungry hordes continue to assault the homes of rich farmers, to seige the stored grains there. A division of Chungking troops has been sent to deal with the situation.

Meanwhile, it is also reported that there are repeated cases of vehicles being seized on the Chungking-Chengtu highway.

TRUST FIGHTING FORCES, SUZUKI EXHORTS NATION

Says War Will Be Pushed to Finish; Explains Food, Political Policies

The Government's policy in dealing with the present stage of the war was clarified by Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki in an interview with the press at his official residence at 4 p.m. Saturday

The Prime Minister reiterated his conviction in victory and said that the way to victory was for the entire people to concentrate all their strength on their given duties, with absolute trust in the fighting forces, and to hold firm until the arrival of the proper time. "I am indeed gratified by the confidence shown by the operational departments and am firmly convinced of victory in the decisive battle," he said.

In respect to the Potsdam joint declaration, the Prime Minister pointed out that it was the Cairo declaration rebaked, and stressed that it had no effect on the established policy of the Japanese Government to prosecute the war to the finish.

On the problem of increased food production, the Prime Minister declared that the Government would pour all the power possible in this direction. He said that the 10 per cent decrease in rations of staple foodstuffs was a measure taken to provide for the future and that it was the plan to return to normal rations after the arrival of autumn. As to clothing, he pointed out that it was the Japanese custom to have many clothes and that with the characteristic habit of the Japanese to aid those in need, this was not a difficult problem.

On housing, he said that all steps had been taken by the Government and that he believed steps were complete for the maintenance of minimum national living.

Increased Political Power

Questioned on the increase of political power, he said that efforts were being directed toward that end by the active conduct of the Wartime Special Measures Law, by the transfer to the Regional Government-General of administrative powers, and by the utilization of the welling spirit of the National Volunteer Force.

Regarding the production of weapons, particularly aircraft, for decisive action, the Prime Minister revealed that factories had been transferred underground where they would be able to withstand enemy bombings. The Prime Minister disclosed that the production of aircraft was several thousand a month.

His attention drawn to the fact that there was a desire by the people for some active measure to be taken against enemy naval bombardments and bombings, and asked his view of the war situation, the Prime Minister replied, "This has been under discussion at various places, but I do not think it so good from the standpoint of raising the people's morale. I have talked with the Chiefs of the Army and Naval General Staffs, and they have told me that they are designing their strategy with certain considerations, and that they would like us to wait a little while longer to see what they are going to do." The Prime Minister continued:

Must Trust Each Other

"Thereupon I frankly said, 'It is of course true that, in prosecuting the war, consideration must be lent to both the political and strategic fields. But I would like you to carry out your operations at will without causing trouble to the people.' I know the unsurpassed interest possessed by the people in the war situation. I also am reassured by the confidence shown by the operational departments. So what I want to ask is that the people bear even what cannot be normally borne in order that the armed forces may carry out their operations without regret. I want the people, the armed forces and the Government to trust each other and concentrate their power on their given duties. The key to war politics lies on this point. I feel this responsibilty and am giving my all. I know that the people, too, will hold firm and give their all."

Asked his opinion on the increased activity of American propaganda, and particularly the Postdam joint declaration, the Prime Minister declared, "I think that the joint declaration is a rebake of the Cairo declaration. The Government does not recognize it as having any important value and will only ignore it. The Government is just going to forge ahead toward the successful prosecution of the war."

Food Question Important

Questioned on the Government's measures regarding the food question, which had gained in importance by the decrease in rations of staple foodstuffs, the Prime Minister said:

"The food question is important and the government is taking all possible measures to settle it. However, it must be noted that the 10 per cent reduction in rations of staple foodstuffs does not mean at all that the food situation is actually so pressing. On the assumption that the war will be prolonged the Government has decided to enforce this reduction to cope with the prolonged war and to ask the people to endure the endurable. The Government is making endeavors so that this 10 per cent reduction may be cancelled after the autumn.

"For the sake of self-sufficiency, it is necessary for the people to make efforts for raising vegetables and other foodstuffs which can be cultivated in their neighborhood. Efforts also should be made in the field of consumption. The experiments made by food experts show that the present food rations are quite sufficient to support the people if studies are made in the field of consumption."

Enhanced Political Power

The Prime Minister was then asked as to the strengthening of the political power of the Government which is important in the light of the development of the war situation. He answered:

"In regard to the matter of strengthening the political power of the Government, the Government some time ago, through the Emergency Measures Law, received substantial authority from the Imperial Diet, and on the basis of this powerful law, it is enforcing various measures rapidly. Further, by the establishment of Governments-General of Regional Administration, substantial authority has been transferred to Regional Administration by the Central Government. Through these steps along with the formation of the National Volunteer Corps, the Government hopes to push forward various measures.

"The Government is also taking pains for the promotion of the people's moral sense. Efforts will be continued for guiding the people in promoting their moral sense."

SWISS REPRESENTING JAPAN

To Look After Interests in U.S., Central, South America and Spain

Formal notice was received on July 26 from the Swiss Government that Switzerland has consented to look after the interests of Japan hereafter in the United States, the eight Central and South American countries and in Spain, according to a Berne dispatch of July 27 relayed from Zurich to Domei.

The Japanese Government had been negotiating with the Swiss Government relative to this after Spain cut off relations with Japan in April 12, simultaneous with which she ceased to look after Japan's interests abroad.

GERMANS MAY LACK FOOD DURING COMING WINTER

Soviets Still Feeding People; U.S.-Britain Will Augment Supplies Soon

It is becoming increasingly plain that unless the Germans are very lucky there will not be enough food within their country to feed them during the coming winter, declared BBC correspondent Richard Dimbleby, according to a dispatch from Berlin on July 25 relayed from Lisbon.

Food is still the urgent problem in Germany. Until reserves of food have been built up the Soviet authorities are continuing to feed the population though such supplies will be augmented with a good proportion of the 25,000 tons which will start coming from the British area before the end of July.

The Russians have made it clear to the people of Berlin that they are still doing the feeding and that Red Army supplies will be used until both British and American authorities get over their first difficulties, says Dimbleby.

At the same time the four main political parties in Germany have appealed to the Germans throughout the country to help with the gathering of the harvest, declaring that everything will depend on the success of this year's crops. German peasants are urged to see that every ear of corn is gathered in and are also asked to use sickle and scythe if machinery is unavailable.

Another report stated that the Allied Control Commission met today and made definite progress toward establishing a uniform control of the Allied rule in the German capital. A communique issued after the meeting siad that a large measure of agreements has been reached.

The question of the uniformity of control of the press, films and the radio were also discussed and it is said that arrangement will be gradually put into effect to establish uniformity.

FIERCE STREET FIGHTING RAGING IN BALIK PAPAN

Enemy Pinned Down on Samarinda Road as Attempt to Gain Oilfields Fails

By I. IKEDA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH ADVANCE BASE, July 27.—Surely holding the road from Balik Papan to the Samarinda and Sangasanga oilfield, the Japanese Garrison Forces are frustrating the enemy attempt to penerate the oil producing districts, and at present are engaged in street fighting with the enemy in Balik Papan.

The enemy forces operating on the Balik Papan front since July 20 were subjected to furious Japanese counterthrusts and were barely able to advance two or three kilometers along the Samarinda Road. The enemy was forced to make heavy sacrifices, and the war situation has been stalemated.

The enemy at present is concentrating on reconnaissance activities. Admitting the stiff resistance put up by the Japanese, a recent enemy announcement said that the fighting morale of the invasion forces has deteriorated greatly due to fierce Japanese counterattacks.

With their attempt to penetrate the oil producing districts completely frustrated by the Japanese Garrison Forces, the enemy troops are now pinned down on the Samarinda Road.

The enemy has been using the Spingan Airfield for several weeks now and the aircraft massed there, including Grummans and Spitfires, are active. In the streets of Balik Papan, in the meantime, the Japanese are counterattacking the invaders.

Facing all kinds of setbacks, the Japanese defending Balik Papan have been conducting closing-in attacks against the enemy.

The men under the command of Captain Noushi were assailed by enemy troops while engaged in the task of repairing roads. But nothing daunted, they hurled hand grenades against the enemy troops and repulsed them.

The Shock Attack Unit, consisting of Sergeant-Major Matsunaga and Lance Corporals Sunoto and Nishiyama, blasted an enemy artillery position and killed 20 soldiers, but on the way back they were attacked by about 30 enemy troops. Sergeant-Major Matsunaga and Lance Corporal Sunoto met heroic death. Lance Corporal Nishiyama was heavily wounded, but, gathering all his strength, he cut off the enemy telephone wires and returned to his base.

Enemy Positions Bombed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 27.—Japanese Air Units repeatedly directed bombing attacks against the enemy position in the Balik Papan area on the night of July 24.

On the Samarinda Road and in the oil refinery section, a furious offensive-defensive battle continued to rage. Backed by aerial bombing operations, the invasion troops persistently made new drives on July 23 and 24, endeavoring to infiltrate the Japanese first firing line, but in the face of the severe Japanese counteractions, the enemy assault was brought to a standstill.

B-29'S CONTINUE ATTACKS

340 Bombers Raid Tohoku, Tokai And Chubu Districts

Altogether 340 B-29 bombers attacked various places in the areas under the control of the Tohoku, Tokai and Chubu Army Districts late Saturday night with incendiary bombs. One hundred and twenty B-29 bombers bombed Aomori City for two and a half hours from [illegible] p.m.

Another group of 100 attacked Ogaki, Ichinomiya, Tsu, Ujiyamada and Himeji between 9:20 p.m. Saturday and 3 a.m. Sunday. For 30 minutes from 1:15 a.m. Sunday, 30 B-29's carried out incendiary bombing attacks at Yaezu in Shizuoka Prefecture.

Shimozu City in Wakayama Prefecture was subjected to incendiary bombing attacks by 60 B-29's between 9:30 p.m. Saturday and 3:15 a.m, Sunday. Formations of 30 B-29 bombers attacked Owajima City with incendiaries for one hour and a half from 11 p.m. Saturday.

Indian Army Looses High

During the period between the outbreak of the war and February 28, 1945 the losses of the Indian Army, according to a New Delhi report relayed from Lisbon to Domei on July 27 were 15,291 killed; [illegible] wounded; 10,371 missing and [illegible] taken prisoners or a total of [illegible] casualties.

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The Ways of Chungking

Close upon the heels of the United Nations Conference, at which august gathering the delegates from the Chinese hinterland were invited to sit, and where it is said discussions were carried out regarding measures to combat the future occurrence of war, comes the resolution by the People's Political Council of Chungking urging the government to negotiate 20-year military alliances with Soviet Russia, Great Britain and France. Such military alliances, in their very nature, must indicate an anticipation of future wars and, incidentally, a lack of faith in the adequacy of the Charter worked out at the Conference. But incredulous as it may be, in the same breath, that same Council has passed another resolution favoring the immediate approval of the Charter of the United Nations.

To those who are acquainted with the ways of Chungking such an inconsistency comes as no surprise. Chiang's regime thinks nothing of a contradiction or two as long as its own interests are furthered. It has no lofty ideals to guide it. It has never, for instance, given a thought to the liberation of the peoples of Asia: the freedom of the Filipinos, Annamese, Malaians, Burmese and Indians has never meant anything to it. It is merely occupied with its own petty welfare.

Just what importance may be given the actual military angle of the question is a highly doubtful matter, what with Chungking's crack forces running about in their bare feet for lack of shoes, and other deficiencies barely being covered by repeated transfusions in the form of arms, material and money from the United States. It appears to competent observers that Chungking is trying, by further self-entanglement with the three powers mentioned, to dig even deeper the grave it has already started on by its relations with the United States.

The resolution itself, however, has come in for its quota of lukewarm speculation in the international market of politics. Observers in certain quarters have passed it lightly by as a publicity stunt by the Council, an action by which it hoped to recoup on the inauspicious beginning it had to suffer through the refusal of highly important but non-conformist elements to sit in it. Others are saying that it may be the preliminary action in a general move away from the United States. It is also regarded as a special play for the benefit of the "Big Three" Conference.

The Associated Press reported that the United States was not included in the resolution on the ground that it was against the traditional policy of that country to enter such an alliance. Aside from the dubious utility of such alliances in future wars, it is easily imaginable that, in the case of the United States, such officious formality would not be necessary in the first place. The United States is already so deeply entrenched in Chungking soil that it is going to take more than an alliance or two to ferret her out. It must be further considered, at the same time, that the United States is as good a hand or better at the game of fighting with her dollars as with her bullets.

Her alliances of trade can be made to work just as efficiently as alliances of military aid in the hands of other nations. She can make and break such alliances with uncommon ease. Unilateral abrogation is a pet device in her bag of tricks. In this respect one must not overlook T. V. Soong's magniloquence on his return from Moscow when he announced that he has already received the promise of the United States for large shipments of gold to stabilize Chungking's currency. Surely a man of the caliber of the President of the Executive Yuan must know that added to the millions already absorbed through Lend-Lease shipments and otherwise, this gold will spell the final bond of Chungking's permanent economic thralldom.

However that may be, the People's Political Council itself provides an interesting side-show to peer into. The latest session of this body, which opened on July 7th and closed on the 20th after two weeks of animated discussions, passed 485 resolutions, an average of 32 a day, in much the same manner as a high-speed machine-gun might spit bullets. This accomplishment is a miracle in itself, considering the Chinese language, and the very nature of the assembly which supposedly occupies a lofty position in Chungking's hierarchy of government. One can imagine the manner of deliberation a body occupying such a position has employed in approving one resolution every ten or fifteen minutes.

The Council is the advisory body of the Executive Yuan of the Kuomintang, and its recommendations must await final decision by the latter body. In the session just closed it had only the half-hearted support of the Yenan regime, such leaders as Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai refraining from attending. And this in spite of Chiang Kai-shek having despatched Hwang Yen-tsai, head of the Chinese National Socialist party, as a personal representative bearing his invitation, imploring their attendance if only for the sake of appearance.

Wellington Koo's statement on his return from San Francisco to the effect that had it not been for the gracious presence of Chungking the United Nations Conference might have been deadlocked on several occasions is typical of the Chungking of today, which the recent turn of events has caused to be slightly puffed up in its own importance. Yet we may not shut our eyes to the pact recently concluded between Chungking and Great Britain whereby all British forces on Chinese territory are to be subject in criminal matters to the jurisdiction of its own forces. Extraterritoriality is a fad that has been out of style for some time now in Nanking.

Amiable Anarchist

A clerk in America was helping an old Negro to fill out application papers for a Civil Service janitor job. The clerk would read off the questions and write down the answers.

"Do you belong," asked the clerk, "to any political party that plans to overthrow the government?"

"Yas'm," said the Negro.

"Which one?" asked the clerk, taken aback by the applicant's placid candor.

"The Republican," was the earnest reply.

All Blown Up

A six-year-old child from the city was evacuated to the country. The farmer's wife took her for a tour around the place. She showed her the garden, the chickens, the stables, and finally they arrived at the pigpen where an enormous sow reclined in the sun.

"Big, isn't she, " said the farmer's wife.

"And no wonder," the girl replied. "I saw her yesterday and she had 10 little ones blowin' her up."

On the Lighter Side

Australians have a tendency to turn "a's" into "i's." A visitor, hurt in a traffic accident, woke up in an Australian hospital and asked the nurse solemnly: "Was I brought here to die?"

"No," said the nurse, "you were brought here yesterday."

Turnabout Tale

Making the rounds at Fort Custer, Michigan, is the following n "With the rationing of tires and sugar, and scarcity of many articles, civilians are having a tough time. To bolster civilian morale, soldiers should write home more often."

A Year Ago Today

July 30, 1944

The Imperial Headquarters announced that our Air Units in China set ablaze and damaged a total of 110 planes of the China-based United States Air Force, besides blasting and causing fires to break out in attacks against the enemy airfields at Liuchow Province, and Chihkian, Hunan Province, on July 27, and at Kweilin on July 28.

ATTLEE'S VICTORY TERMED POSTWAR WORLD SURPRISE

Labor Victory Said Will Raise Questions on Responsibility For British Foreign Affairs

Commenting on the surprisingly big Labor Party victory in the British general elections, Nelson Pringle, American radio commentator, termed the emergence of Clement Attlee into power as Britain's Prime Minister as one of the political surprises of the postwar world, according to a New York dispatch relayed from Lisbon.

Pringle says as follows:

Well, one of the political surprises of the postwar period abroad came today when the ballot boxes of Britain gave the commanding control of the British House of Commons to the Labor Party, which means the retirement of Winston Churchill, even though he was re-elected as a private member of Parliament, and the emergence as the King's prime minister of an almost colorless Labor leader Clement Attlee. There is no reason to expect that the name "Clem" will replace "Winnie" in the affections of the British public.

It is equally apparent that all popular love and reverence of Churchill as a wartime leader was for the duration only. The chairman of the powerful Trade Union Congress, who has been newly elected on a Labor ticket, commented today that the results of the election proved the old saying, "You can fool all of the people some of the time, some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all of the people all the time." The greatly increased support obtained by the Labor Party, he added, shows that the Consevative trick of fooling the people by introducing all sorts of malicious, spectacular and often untruthful rumors has lost its power, but that was only one viewpoint of the surprise landslide that unseated most of the prominent members of the Chhurchill government.

The conservative "Evening Standard," published by Lord Beaverbrook, remarked Friday night that there is no doubt that the returning pendulum of political fortune has prescribed a wide arc leftward. It said in an editorial that the present parliament had rendered good service but it was ancient, not only in terms of its existence but in the age of its members.

The British Labor Party's success produced a political sensation of the year at Potsdam for this marks the second break in the original Big Three, which leaves Premier Stalin as the only member of that triangle, but Attlee has been attending the Potsdam Conference with Churchill, and is fully informed on the discussions. Yet the election of his party raises questions at Potsdam as to who will share in the responsibility for directing Britain's foreign affairs, and how soon will the leaders of the new government return to Potsdam to conclude the deliberations there, and how many of Britain's commitments made by Churchill and Anthony Eden at Teheran and Yalta and Potsdam will be accepted by the true Laborite who is sitting in as an observer.

The first impression there seems to be that Attlee would extend Churchill the courtesy of an invitation to return to Potsdam, Churchill to be an observer in his turn, but that is only a guess, and no one is quite too sure that Churchill would accept in view of the turn of the election.

Characterization of Attlee

I imagine the name of Clement Attlee is rather vague in American minds. There have been a hundred times when his name was entered in the news. Attlee probably is best known abroad as the man who spoke for the government when Churchill was away from London, and even though he spoke frequently as the No. 2 boss, his own secretary once remarked that he would not walk five yards to hear him. He is not one of Britain's best speakers. Not only is he dry but his voice is described as high-pitched, and completely unemotional. He is unimpressive also from the lack of an act which Churchill had, of claiming an arresting phrase or dramatizing a situation.

But Clement Attlee has come up from the ranks of England's Labor Party because of his sincerity and not his eloquence, because of his dignified stability, not because of any champagne bubble brilliance. A friend of his is quoted as having said: "You should never expect a daring innovation from Clem, but you will always see his job well done with no loose ends left behind."

Attlee has been fighting for the cause of socialism since the turn of the century, that is when Jack London's name was identified in this country. Since 1908, he has been a staunch member of the Fabian Society, a socialist group whose most famous member is George Bernard Shaw who, incidentally, was 89 today but wanted no congratulations.

But Attlee's socialism needs a bit of explaining. It is by no means based on a radical doctrine. Attlee has been one of the more academic of British Socialists, not because he went to Oxford and studied law and turned soon afterward to social work. Attlee says his beliefs are based more on the Bible than on the work entitled "State and Revolution." He stands, too, for a socialistic freedom reached by entirely constitutional means. Mark this: Communism is an anathema to Attlee, even though he introduced a bill establishing a dictatorship for Britain during the war. He stresses the fact that his Labor Party is devoted to the defense of democracy and strongly opposed to all dictatorships, whether from the left or from the right.

For State Ownership

The Labor Party campaigned last month on a reconstruction platform which called for the nationalization of basic British industries, state ownership as they know it in Australia and New Zealand better than any any other part of the British Commonwealth, state ownership of inland transportation, of mines, of heavy industries such as iron and steel, and state ownership of the privately-managed Bank of England.

The Labor Party will not have to lean against the Liberals as it did in the 30's. This election has given Labor enough power in parliament to stand alone, and the first thing Attlee and his party probably will attempt to do will be to nationalize these various enterprises, because Attlee has declared that when monopoly gets into the hands of a few men, then the only safe monopoly is the monopoly of the community.

Britain is bending to the left, changing her political complexion to a hue which more nearly matches that of Western Europe.

There will be no marked changes. Problems will be worked out gradually. The results of the election will not necessarily affect British foreign policy. Attlee has promised political liberty for India if they can achieve it, has added, for themselves. And he is for the closest possible relations with the United States and Russia. There has been no outward difference of opinion between the Labor and Conservative Parties in Britain on that country's foreign policy. That was shown by Attlee's willingness to accompany Churchill to Potsdam.

Churchill May Resign Seat

Churchill may resign his seat in Parliament. He will not, as some have thought, go back to the Potsdam meeting as adviser to his successor, according to a London dispatch reaching Stockholm.

Meanwhile, Clement Richard Attlee, Britain's new Prime Minister, moved into No. 10 Downing Street, went into a long huddle with his Labor Party advisers. First task: the selection of the cabinet which is expected to be announced shortly. Then Attlee will board a plane, take off for Potsdam where the big conference will be resumed Saturday. From then on Attlee will have to get accustomed to hearing himself referred to as one of the Big Three.

And Soviet billboards in Berlin will once again have to be changed. Instead of the round John Bull face of Churchill accompanying the pictures of Stalin and Truman, the alert, mustached picture of Clement Attlee will be in its place.

Attlee of course knows just what has been going on at Potsdam. He was there with Churchill, attended all important sessions. Now he goes back, not as deputy, but as one of the Big Three. And he will presumably first have to enter into discussions on some Big Three difficulties which popped up at the conference.

These difficulties came up when the delegates tried to agree on a unified policy to govern Germany. U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson made the disclosure of these disagreements to newsmen Friday at Frankfurt-on-Main. Said he in cautious diplomatic language:

"The Big Three were working on discrepancies when I left Potsdam two days ago, and they will probably still be working on them when I'm back in the United States."

The reason why the big votes for the Labor Party are so surprising to people abroad is the ignorance of the radical tradition in English politics. At many critical junctures in British history, the majority have voted for a course of radical reforms. This is the first time Britain has had a Labor Government with a clear majority, but the Liberal Government of 1906 came into office after an equally decisive Conservative defeat. That Government carried out reforms that seemed so radical. No one can understand British politics who fails to understand that they have been the product for centuries of the clash and interaction of two political principles or two different temperaments. The one conservative opposed to change. The other radical and eager to make change.

(To Be Concluded)

SALT PRODUCTION

Most Suitable Methods for Present Needs Studied

By KENKICHI ISHIYAMA

II

The vacuum steam boiler is intended to prevent the escape of latent heat and to make perfect use of heat. The method of using the vacuum steam boiler may be described as follows. Many such boilers are placed in a line up. The vapor emitted from one boiler is used for the next boiler. This is repeated many times. The method in which three such boilers are lined up is called the triple system, while that which uses four such boilers is called the quadruple system, which is usually the most complex, although there is sometimes the method in which six such boilers are used. The temperature of vapor is reduced as it goes out of the boilers one after another and the degree of vacuum is increased so that evaporation may take place even when the temperature is lowered. This process is shown in the following table:

Boilers	Degree of vacuum	Temperature
First	150	102
Second	460	83
Third	680	63
Fourth	725	43

Since waste heat is utilized by the second and third boilers, fuel is saved to that extent.

The amount of fuel saved is 50 per cent in the case of the triple boiler system, one-third in the case of the quadruple system and one-fifth in the case of the six-fold system. The amount of coal used per one ton of salt in the case of direct salt manufacturing is as follows:

Boiler system	Salt (ton)	Coal (ton)
Double	1	3.0
Quadruple	1	2.3
Sixfold	1	1.4

Although the six-fold system is possible, its operation is difficult so that the best practical method would be to utilize the quadruple system which requires two tons of coal for the production of one ton of salt.

Formerly, the triple system had been used in the manufacturing of salt but the use of the quadruple system should be encouraged in order that the economy of coal may be made as far as possible. The establishment of steam boilers will be required in order to supply steam to the vacuum steam boilers. But since the establishment of new steam boilers at present is a matter of great difficulty, idle steam boilers should be utilized. The selection of plants is thus restricted in this respect. The ideal system will be found in the utilization of some idle electricity generating plant situated at some coal-producing seashore.

Another advantage of the vacuum steam boiler is found in the economy of materials used. When compared with the ordinary salt pot now commonly used, the vacuum steam boiler will require only one-tenth of materials. The Government should not permit the waste of precious materials by the use of the uneconomical pots by amateurs at a time like when the scarcity of materials is extremely great. Moreover, the percentage of loss is great in the ordinary salt pots. Since low-temperature evaporation is made by the vacuum steam boiler, its loss is extremely small while its productive output is great.

The productive output of salt by means of the ordinary pots is small, this system is likely to become wasteful. As the State is to subsidize the manufacture of salt the system of production should be conducted in such a way so that the entire people of the nation may be supplied with salt. To do this, a daily production of scores of tons is necessary. Thus, viewed from the point of economizing on both labor and materials, the production of the vacuum steam boilers should be effected in face of the existing great difficulties.

Electric Salt Manufacturing

As has been above explained, much economy of coal consumption may be effected by the application of the vaccum steam boiler, but still two tons of coal will be required for the production of one ton of salt, if salt is to be made direct from sea water. Thus, this method is not so practicable at present. Now, there have appeared many people who advocate the use of electricity for salt production in recent times. Such a plan is highly appropriate in view of the prevailing abundant electric supply.

Attention should be directed in this connection to the fact that salt manufacturing by means of electric heat consumes much electricity, while that by means of electric power consumes a comparatively small amount of electricity. The difference in words is very little, but the result is much, for the difference is 10 to 1. Salt manufacturing by means of electric heat is made by converting electricity into heat first and then utilizing this heat in the evaporation of sea water. One kilowatt per hour of electricity when converted into heat represents 850 kilogram calories which is capable of evaporating 1.3 kilograms of water. But this is only a matter of calculation and in actuality, more than 30,000 kilowatts per hour of electricity are required for the production of one ton of salt. (the calculation gives 27,000 kilowatts per hour). Thus, much electricity will be required in salt manufacturing by means of electric heat. It will take more electricity than which is required in producing one ton of aluminium.

Salt production by means of electric heat will not be suitable for large-scale production, although it may be profitably employed by some seashore factory having electric equipments and which is capable of utilizing its surplus electricity.

The large-scale salt production for supplying the general need should be conducted on the basis of electric power process which is much more economical. Salt production by means of electric power is conducted first by converting electricity into a motive power by which the gas compressor is operated and the steam boiler is used. Sea water is placed in the boiler and heated up for evaporation. In this case, the steam that goes out of the boiler has the latent heat of 540 kilogram calories. It is truly uneconomical and wasteful to let this heat escape in such a way. Thus, the steam that goes out of the boiler is caught and is compressed by means of a gas compressor by which the temperature of the steam rises. The steam is then sent to the boiler to be used for the evaporation of sea water. Thus, latent heat which otherwise would disappear would be utilized to heat up sea water and the steam goes out of the boiler after having been turned into hot water. This is a rotation utility of heat.

The gas compressor is operated by electric power which takes the place of coal. There is a question of the amount of electric power to be used in this method, just as the amount of coal becomes a question in the case of the steam boiler.

Electric power required by the gas compressor will be 3,000 kilowatts per hour for one ton of salt. This is less than one-tenth of the electricity required for salt production by means of electric heat. Thus, two tons of salt can be produced per year from one kilowatt of electric power. This means 50,000 kilowatts of electric power will produce 100,000 tons and 100,000 kilowatts of electric power will produce 100,000 tons and 100,000 kilowatts of electric power will produce 200,000 tons of salt per year. This calculation leaves out the period of water scarcity during the winter.

The above method seems to be most fittingly suited for salt production at present. (This process has been already successfully experimented upon by the Mitajiri Laboratory of the Salt Monopoly Bureau).

(To Be Concluded)

The Pregnant Phrase

A professor ordered "figs and cream." The waitress brought a dish of figs covered with cream. "I ordered figs and cream," the professor protested. "There they are," she retorted. "But this is figs with cream," he persisted. "But I don't see . . ." she began, bewildered. "Madam," said the professor, icily, "would you say a woman and child were the same as a woman with child?"

ANNAMESE PATRIOT PLANS RETURNING TO VIET NAM

Prince Cuongde, Pioneer Resident Here to Take Up Post in New State

Light was shed on the life of the View Nam patriot, Prince Cuongde, who is returning to his now independent native land, by General Iwane Matsui, President of the Koa Kai, or Association for the Advancement of Asia, and the Prince's close friend, on July 20. Meeting the press at the Marunouchi Hotel at 8:30 a.m., General Matsui revealed that Prince Cuongde, who is the son of the previous King of Annam, was returning to Viet Nam to assist the present King in state affairs at the latter's request.

Prince Cuongde, whom General Matsui has known for some 40 years, fled to Japan during the Russo-Japanese War. The war had served to stimulate the independence movement in French Indo-China but with French suppression and persecution intense, Prince Cuongde, who at that time was the leader of the Kofuku Kai, an organization for the recovery of Annamese independence, was forced to seek refuge outside his native country. The Prince, who was in his early twenties at the time, left behind his consort and three children.

Various independence movements were started in Annam after the suppression of the Prince's independence movement but none proved effective. After fleeing to Japan the Prince was cared for by such personages as Mitsuru Toyama and Tsuyoshi Inukai, ardent friends of the suppressed people of Asia. Other patriots also followed the Prince to Japan and in later years he formed the center of the Annamese independence movement in Japan. Students were called over from Annam to be educated in Japan and contact was maintained with patriots inside the oppressed country.

With the start of the Chim Affair, the various independence movement factions in Annam were united into the Alliance for the Reconstruction of Viet Nam and the Prince was made its leader. Meanwhile, French persecution was heavy, and thousands of patriots were killed and imprisoned.

With the attainment of independence by Cambodia and Annam, the patriots in exile have started home to become the center of a new life in their homelands. Some of Prince Cuongde's aides have already gone home while other former undercover workers have come to Japan for contact. The Prince is returning in response to a cordial telegram from the present King of Viet Nam, who, in the message, expressed vast appreciation for the Prince's efforts for independence during his lifetime and asked that he return to assist in handling the affairs of the new state.

The Prince, General Matsui said, has expressed the hope that he might be of assistance in making still closer the relations between the King and the Japanese Forces a to develop his country into a true pillar of East Asia. Much is expected of the coming activity of the Prince and the patriots he leads.

Seeks Japan's Aid

Gratitude toward Japan for long years of assistance and the determination to help build Viet Nam into a solid pillar of East Asia were expressed by Prince Cuongde, who after more than 40 years of residence in Japan, is now returning to assist his nephew, the reigning King of the newly independent Viet Nam, in affairs of state. The Prince, who is 63 years old but looks years younger, fled to Japan from French persecution after the Russo-Japanese War following the failure of his independence movement.

In his statement to the press at the Marunouchi Hotel at 2 p.m. on July 25, Prince Cuongde said, "When more than 40 years ago, after the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, the patriots of Greater East Asia arose with the burning desire to bring about the revival of their respective countries, in our Viet Nam too various bodies began to act, resulting in the formation of the Association for the Rise and Reconstruction of Viet Nam, of which I was the central figure. But at that time, the suppressive activity of the French authorities was intense and there was the danger that the supply of arms would be stopped. Therefore, I resolved to risk my life to flee the country, to come to your nation and there to seek assistance for the reconstruction and independence of Viet Nam."

The Prince continued, "The situation in your country at that time, however, was not such to fulfill my hopes and I spent more than 30 years here since that time. But with the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, the China Affair and finally the War of Greater East Asia, I came to believe that the recovery and independence of Viet Nam would certainly now result and hoped for the early arrival of a decision and action on your part.

"Fortunately, assistance was given by General Iwane Matsui and numerous other personages and solid determination, to grant assistance for the recovery and independence of Viet Nam. My comrades and I are indeed grateful for this.

"The War of Greater East Asia at the present seems outwardly to be unfavorable to your country, but this in fact is merely a passing situation and it is our firm belief that Japan will certainly gain final victory and establish a glorious co-prosperity sphere for the peoples of Greater East Asia. I am certain that the clear-minded Government and people of Japan know full well how important a role the various peoples of Indo-China play at this time.

"With joy in my heart that my hopes of long years have been fulfilled, I am returning in the near future together with my comrades to my native land, called back by King Bao Dai. All this, I feel, is due to the goodness of your country, which gave me comfortable refuge for so long.

"But times are indeed serious, and because, for the attainment of our aims, the complete victory of your country is absolutely necessary, we do not want to remain idle.

"Happily, through the goodness of your country, we are now able to return home. We vow that we will concentrate all over strength for the attainment of our aims and thus to cooperate with you.

"I ask that your country too concentrate all power to break through and conquer this crisis and to continue to assist us as a sister nation."

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BICYCLE tire and tube wanted. Used ones accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.
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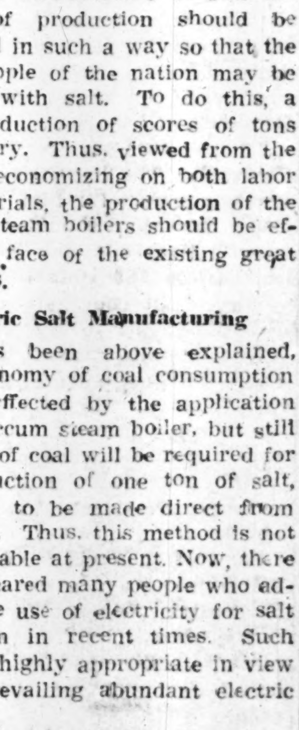

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